FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 155 *8 August 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR Representative Addresses Geneva Disarmament Committee BB 1
Hungarian Paper on Soviet Troop Withdrawal, MBFR BB 1
[MAGYAR HIRLAP]

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Scores 'Carter Doctrine,' U.S. 'Hegemonic' Aims B 1
Briefs: Cape Verde Diplomatic Relations; Arrival of Portuguese Marxists B 1

BULGARIA

Comment on Beijing Connections With Western Radio Stations C 1
[Stoyanov]
Agreement Signed With Cuban Youth Organization C 1
DPRK Foreign Minister Stops in Varna 7 August C 2
BCP Delegation Arrives in Caracas, Meets CP Leader C 2
Brezhnev Meets With Todor Zhivkov in Crimea [cross-reference] C 2
Briefs: FRG Ship Order C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Official Burian Leaves for Venezuelan CP Congress D 1
Husak Congratulates Reunion CP Secretary on Reelection D 1
RUDE PRAVO Calls for Increased Industrial Specialization [6 Aug] D 1
Slovak Deputy Premier Reviews Plan Fulfillment D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Aug]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Leuschner: U.S. Aims to Make Nuclear War Feasible Again E 1
Mueckenberger Meets With Portuguese CP Official E 2
Higher Military Court Passes Life Sentence on FRG 'Spy' E 2

HUNGARY

Iraqi Trade Minister Ends Visit After Economic Talks F 1
Losonczi Begins Regular Annual Vacation [NEPSZABADSAG 5 Aug] F 2
Council of Ministers Meets 7 Aug F 2
Further Reportage on Continuing Flood Situation F 3
Rivers at Flood Crest F 3
Mihaly Korom Attends State Award Ceremony F 3

POLAND

Flood Situation Reported Improved in Voivodships G 1
Workers Self-Government Conferences Meet G 1
Briefs: Cooperation With Nigeria G 1

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Return From Crimea 4 August Reported [SCINTEIA 5 Aug] H 1
SCINTEIA: Ceausescu-Brezhnev Talks Reaffirm Close Ties H 1
[Campeanu, 6 Aug]
Editorial on 35th Anniversary of Diplomatic Ties With USSR H 4
[SCINTEIA 6 Aug]
Andrei Cables Gromyko on Anniversary of Ties With USSR H 6
Visit by OAU Secretary General Reported; Departure 7 August H 6
Andrei Receives UN Development Official Dadzie H 7
Economic Talks With FRG Held in Bonn 5-8 August H 7
Costa Rican President Receives Deputy Minister Stanciu H 7
Briefs: Moroccan Meeting H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam Arrives for Talks, Holiday I 1
Arrival Statement I 1
Talks With Vrhovec I 2
Italian Communist Secretary Berlinguer Pays Visit I 2
Kostic, Turkish Finance Minister End Talks I 2
Press Notes Lack of Olympic Spirit at Moscow Games I 3
VJESNIK Discusses Relations With Albania [1 Aug] I 5
POLITIKA Reports Increased Trade With Arab Countries [31 Jul] I 7
Serbian Secretary Milivojevic Discusses Wheat Supplies I 8
[POLITIKA 6 Aug]
Briefs: Bosnia-Hercegovina Exports; Talks With Luxembourg Official; I 9
New York Bank Talks; Slovene SAWP Official Elected;
Soviet Journalists Visit

CSSR REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

LD071950 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva--It is increasingly necessary to strive for halting the arms race, Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda said in the Geneva disarmament committee. He expressed worries that armament proceeds much faster than disarmament talks. The Warsaw Treaty countries stressed in their declaration of the last session of the Political Consultative Committee their efforts to extend detente to the military sphere. He pointed out and added that the Geneva committee could help these efforts. The Czechoslovak delegation, which in June presided over the committee, concretely contributed to the creation of prerequisites for intensive work of this year's session of the committee, Milos Vejvoda said. The draft declaration on international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament, adopted at the initiative of Czechoslovakia at the 34th U.N. General Assembly session, is very important for the preparation of the second U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament in 1982.

Milos Vejvoda explained some main ideas of the draft general disarmament program put forward by the Czechoslovak delegation, in cooperation with other socialist countries. He pointed out that the general disarmament program should become an action program which would include all fields of disarmament and would be acceptable and applicable by all countries and in all regions. The proposed world conference on disarmament is a significant contribution to talks on these problems, Milos Vejvoda stressed.

HUNGARIAN PAPER ON SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL, MBFR

LD030856 Budapest MTI in English 0620 GMT 3 Aug 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Budapest, August 2 (MTI)--The partial withdrawal of troops stationed in the German Democratic Republic which was announced by Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on October 6, 1979 was completed on Friday. The Soviet Union made its decision to begin a unilateral force reduction after consultations with the leaders of the GDR and other member states of the Warsaw Treaty. The Soviet Union pulled out 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and determined quantity of other military equipment from the territory of the GDR--points out MAGYAR HIRLAP's Sunday commentary.

The Budapest daily stresses that "such a reduction in the number of Soviet troops stationed in central Europe is an integral part of the Soviet Union's peace policy, which aims at the alleviation of existing tensions. When Soviet leaders made their decision last autumn, it was already clear that NATO was ready to adopt a new missile and armaments programme. In spite of this, the Soviet Union stood by its voluntarily undertaken obligation.

"It can be regarded as the continuation of this step that the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia put forward a compromise proposal in Vienna at the 243rd plenary session of the negotiations on the mutual reduction of central European armed forces and armaments. For the first phase of mutual troop reduction the proposals suggests that the Soviet Union reduce its forces by 20,000, the United States by 13,000 men. The proposal emphasizes that the Soviet reduction would be additional, that is, it would not include the contingents now pulled out from the GDR," points out MAGYAR HIRLAP, finally adding that "it could perhaps be regarded as symbolical that the Soviet Union completed the unilateral reduction of its central European forces on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act."

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES 'CARTER DOCTRINE,' U.S. 'HEGEMONIC' AIMS

AU021358 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 2 Aug 80

["Carter Doctrine in Action"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 2 Aug (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today that the U.S. imperialists, implementing the Carter doctrine, which justifies every U.S. interference in the socalled areas of "vital" interests, are strengthening their military presence in the Persian Gulf. The newspaper comments on the report to dispatch new warships, Marines and military supplies in that area and in Diego Garcia island, as well as the efforts of Washington to extend the network of bases in the countries of that region. This new concentration of military devices, stresses the newspaper, is done right after the U.S. imperialists suffered another blow from the Iranian revolution. Now it has become something usual that after every blow they receive, the U.S. imperialists show their teeth, strengthening the pressure and blackmail on the peoples.

The flames of Iranian revolution, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, have immeasurably intimidated the U.S. imperialists, who are worried of the fact that the other Middle East oppressed peoples, where the U.S. oil monopolies rule, may follow their example. The U.S. imperialists in no way want to reconcile themselves with the great loss they suffered from the Iranian revolution and its influence far and wide in the region. During his recent tour of the Middle East, the former U.S. Undersecretary of State Sisco declared that the increase of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf is not a "temporary action. America is making concentrating and systematic attempts to make this military presence a permanent feature. It is a fact that America considers this region as vital for its interests". More clearly and more openly than this the hegemonic and expansionist interests of U.S. imperialism in the zone cannot be expressed.

The newspaper stresses further on that through the military maneuvres being conducted in front of the Iranian coasts, through the provocations, the economic blockade against Iran, etc, the U.S. imperialists want to intimidate the other countries of the Middle East and of the whole world, so that these countries do not dare impair the interests of the U.S. monopolies. But the example of the Iranian revolution, which resolutely withstands the threats, blackmail, interferences, provocations and the blockade of U.S. imperialism is making ever more clear to the peoples that genuine freedom and independence is ensured only through the anti-imperialist war.

After pointing out that in the conditions of the savage rivalry for hegemony between the two superpowers, the military presence of the Soviet social imperialists in the Indian Ocean is increasing rapidly, ZERI I POPULLIT concludes underlining that the great concentration of the military devices and troops by the imperialist powers constitutes a great threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples of that region.

BRIEFS

CAPE VERDE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS--The governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Republic of Cape Verde, proceeding from a desire to develop relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 80 AU]

ARRIVAL OF PORTUGUESE MARXISTS--A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed) led by (Jose Alves), secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived today in Albania for a friendly visit at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The foreign guests were welcomed at the airport by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; AWP Central Committee member Behar Shtylla and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 80 AU]

COMMENT ON BEIJING CONNECTIONS WITH WESTERN RADIO STATIONS

AU071000 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 7 Aug 80

[BTA news analyst T. Stoyanov Commentary: "Beijing-CIA: Aerials United"]

[Text] Sofia, August 7 (BTA)--"Beijing-CIA: Aerials United" is a characteristic of the agreement in Bonn between the Beijing radio and the "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio-stations.

Although there is nothing surprising in this step of Beijing, it nevertheless is super-symptomatic. By it the ultra-left slogan which has been domineering for years the Maoist heavens now reached its logical end: a pact with the most vehemently raging anticommunism.

The inneritors of Mao, who regarded American imperialism as a "paper tiger," are now pressing up the formula that imperialism is an ally, not only in the field of weapons but in the field of speech as well.

Thus one of the most shameful circles in history has been closed: the alliance of Beijing and Washington--in diplomacy, strategy and of aerials. This is an example of unprecedented disgrace--the disgrace of Beijing who tunes in and comes on the frequency of the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA.

This step is vastly expanding Beijing's capacity in the field of slander and permanent provocations against the USSR and the socialist countries. A sizable sum out of the 515 million dollars, alloted by CIA to the 40 subversive radio-stations in the world, will go to the Chinese radio.

The "pragmatism" of Deng and Hua is proved afresh. The honest people on the globe, however, have been troubled by the question: Could the take-in of silver pieces be qualified as "pragmatism?"

Obviously not. The exact concept used by the nations in the long course of the centuries in this case is "treachery." Beijing's entering the ideological team of Washington aimed at escalating further the already far-advanced anticommunist hysteria, means entering the zone of the darkest obscurantism of our time.

The uniting of Beijing's aerials with these of the Central Intelligence Agency will certainly not change the course of history. Socialism will continue its ascending development. The alliance, however, insults the feelings of the progressive peoples the world over.

On the other hand, it is an investment in support of the climate of distrust and warmongering created through the joint efforts of Washington and Beijing. In this sense the aerials united of Beijing and Washington are dangerous for the cause of detente and peace and the concern they aroused in some Asian countries is well-justified.

Deng and Hua should not forget that the fruits of treachery are bitter and ripen quick.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

AU071924 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 7 Aug (BTA)--The Bulgarian Youth Organization (DYCL) and the Union of Young Communists of Cuba signed a cooperation agreement for the 1981-85 period today.

At the talks between representatives of Bulgaria and Cuba's communist youth it was reported that the two organisations have successfully fulfilled their agreement for the 1976-1980 period. Their relations keep developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The new document outlines the trends of cooperation in the following spheres: ideological activity and work on the organisational and political consolidation of the two unions, the participation of youth in labour and study. The contacts between children Pioneers' organisations of the two countries are provided to expand.

The agreement reads: "As active members of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Union of Young Communists of Cuba will work towards the further establishing of its role and authority, towards consolidating the anti-imperialist unity of action of the world youth in the struggle for peace and international detente, for freedom, national independence, democracy and social progress". They will resolutely fight against anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in all of their manifestations, against the defamers of real socialism.

The Cuban youth delegation led by Mr Luis Orlando, first secretary of the Union's National Committee, arrived on a visit to Bulgaria on August 4th.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS IN VARNA 7 AUGUST

AU071925 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 7 Aug (BTA)--Today, flying over Bulgaria, Mr Ho Tam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stopped on a short stay in Varna.

BCP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CARACAS, MEETS CP LEADER

AU071547 Sofia BTA in English 1540 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Aug--The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, led by candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP Georgi Yordanov, which arrived in Venezuela yesterday to attend the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela, was received by the Secretary General of the CC of the Communist Party of Venezuela Jesus Faria. At the meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the further development of fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the Communist Party of Venezuela was discussed.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH TODOR ZHIVKOV IN CRIMEA

For a Moscow domestic service report on CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Brezhnev's meeting in the Crimea with Todor Zhivkov, see the Eastern Europe section of the 8 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

FRG SHIP ORDER--Sofia, August 6 (BTA)--An agreement has been signed with the Deutsche Africa Linien for the construction of a 25,000-ton ship at the Varna shipyard. This is the first Bulgarian-Mark sailing vessel for the Federal Republic of Germany. The ship is due to be delivered to the firm for utilization till the end of 1980. Till then shipbuilders will complete also two 38,000-ton ships for bulk cargo for the Netherlands. The building of a 5,000-ton tanker of the "Kaspia" type began at the Bourgas shipbuilding works. It is built to the order of the Soviet "Sudoimport" foreign trade corporation. The tanker is intended to transport petroproducts on lakes and rivers. It is highly automated, with sailing safety and antifire protection. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 6 Aug 80 AU]

CPCZ OFFICIAL BURIAN LEAVES FOR VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS

LD072156 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee candidate Vaclav Burian left here on Thursday to attend the 6th congress of the Venezuelan Communist Party, due to take place on August 8-11.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES REUNION CP SECRETARY ON REELECTION

LD042123 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Aug 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Paul Verges, secretary general of the Communist Party of Reunion, on his reelection.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR INCREASED INDUSTRIAL SPECIALIZATION

AU071308 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Joint Effort"]

[Excerpt] The recent CEMA meeting in Prague underscored the great importance of increased specialization and cooperation for the further economic development of the CEMA countries. This applies even more so to the CSSR, a country with an advanced and varied processing industry. Today the whole world realizes that concentration on a narrower assortment of products--which, however, must be produced in large quantities and be of high technical standard--is the guarantee of profitable production. The multiple orientation of our industrial base, should we neglect the necessary specialization, could become its weak spot in the future. The agreed-upon program of CSSR-USSR specialization and cooperation constitutes important progress in this respect. Another significant thing is that when it comes to the division of tasks, the USSR--in principle and as long as it is convenient [vhodne]--takes upon itself tasks that are more demanding in terms of the consumption of raw materials, fuels and energy, while we will ensure production that is less demanding in this respect. This also represents a significant help to our national economy in the present--for us unfavorable--situation in the world market for fuel, energy and raw materials.

SLOVAK DEPUTY PREMIER REVIEWS PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU071344 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Eng Karol Martinka, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: "Prior to the Conclusion of The Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] What percentage of tasks remains to be accomplished in industry? A total of 51.1 percent, which means that considering the remaining amount of time, we have left the major part of the tasks for the second half of the year. Both from this viewpoint, and also compared with the preceding years, a relatively smaller share of the tasks has been accomplished in the first half year, with a correspondingly larger part of the tasks shifted to the second half year, particularly in the food industry--54.2 percent; in ferrous metallurgy--51.7 percent; engineering--51.2 percent; as well as in the electrical engineering industry, where the figure is large--up to 53 percent.

The building industry has created an even more complicated situation for itself: In the first half year it accomplished only 46.2 percent of the annual tasks, so that in the remaining months it must have an approximately 20 percent higher output than in the preceding months, and in a shorter period of time. The same situation exists in agriculture. In the procurement of animal produce 52.1 percent of the annual meat procurement tasks and 51.2 percent of eggs and milk procurement tasks remain to be fulfilled in the second half year.

Side by side with these overall results a considerable number of problems and difficulties arose. Many enterprises had to wage a severe battle to ensure material for their production. A number of causes were beyond our influence; several international negotiations had to be carried out to ensure certain raw and other materials. In certain instances, as in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy, the planned production tasks even had to be adjusted.

However, we ourselves were to blame for a number of problems, particularly those due to our irregular plan fulfillment or to the nonfulfillment of production tasks in harmony with the plan determined by our structure. In industry the planned production volume has not been fulfilled by 35 enterprises, resulting in a Kcs380 million shortfall; and in the building industry by 38 enterprises, a Kcs137 million shortfall. At the same time the planned production of several dozen important products and semifinished products has not been fulfilled and several dozen building sites show a considerable lag in task fulfillment.

We must now primarily orient our efforts toward the key areas where we lag behind the tasks of the 5-year plan. These are:

First, capital construction, where our concern is not only the construction volume--57.9 percent of the annual construction task still remains unfulfilled--but primarily the final result; that is, the completion of projects and the commissioning of basic assets and facilities for operation. Although 42.1 percent of the annual work volume was carried out in the first half year, we have acquired only 28.3 percent of the planned basic assets. The insufficient regularity and bad work organization will now require extraordinary efforts, but--deplorably--this will certainly be reflected in the quality of projects ready for commissioning.

The second sphere, where we have a lack of millions of korunas in the fulfillment of planned tasks, is agriculture; the reason is both the unfavorable weather and shortcomings in agricultural work itself. This year, too, the weather is fickle. According to present estimates, even should the harvest of densely sown cereals be 600,000 tons more than last year, a bad harvest year (calculated without corn), production will still not even reach the 1978 level.

A third and common task for all working places is to further enhance effectiveness. In the first years of the 5-year plan, in the national income our lag in the overall tasks amounted to several billion korunas. This year's plan is lower, as follows from the 5-year plan. However, even this plan is threatened by the present pace, particularly in capital construction and agriculture. This is why we must make use of the potential reserves, particularly in getting more value from raw materials in industry, and especially in the engineering, chemical and the consumer and food industries. We must also accelerate our efforts to relatively reduce fuel and power consumption. The results of the first half year are a promising beginning in this regard, and must be further developed.

In every working place reserves must be activated in order to raise labor productivity, whose share and contribution to increased production is 63 percent in industry, and 69 percent in the building industry, thus lagging behind the annual tasks by almost 0.1 percent and by 25 percent respectively.

LEUSCHNER: U.S. AIMS TO MAKE NUCLEAR WAR FEASIBLE AGAIN

DW071658 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1445 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] The Western press today carries detailed reports on an allegedly new or changed U.S. nuclear strategy which President Carter these days declared as binding in the form of a directive. Here is a commentary by Guenter Leuschner in the magazine program:

In a nuclear war against the Soviet Union the American generals want to concentrate less on the destruction of cities and more on the devastation of industries, military installations and command centers. This, it is said, was the central thought of what today is described everywhere as Washington's changed or even new nuclear strategy. Reading this one might get the impression that the Pentagon wonders how an atomic inferno can be humanized in some way or other. But this outright ghastly thought one day after the commemoration of the victims of Hiroshima mainly diverts attention from the substance of what is new in this strategy.

Closer to the truth are those who write today that the United States seeks to make a nuclear war feasible again. The West Berlin MORGENPOST, for example, really gets to the core of the matter by saying that with its new strategy the United States wants to build up its own first-strike capability. To explain what is meant, let me recall a thesis which for more than a decade had been represented throughout the West. One was talking of the so-called balance of horror, meaning an approximate balance of nuclear weapons between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries which constituted a certain guarantee for peace because none of the two sides possessed the quantitative or qualitative superiority to destroy the enemy's defensive means with a first strike; for always inherent in this was the possibility of a counterstrike and for this reason a nuclear war was actually not feasible because it included the danger of the aggressor's self-destruction.

As unreliable as it may be and as much as it entails above all the continuation of the arms race, this theory possesses a certain rational core. This is why the Pentagon planners have always been looking for ways and means to undo this balance and see to it that a nuclear war can be waged again by creating the first-strike capacity. Hence it is not a mere coincidence if in the Western comments on the "new nuclear strategy" these two words are appearing time and again; for what actually matters is the development of such weapons systems which through their enormous accuracy and invulnerability can enable the United States to destroy with a first strike the defensive weapons of the enemy and put him out of action.

The presidential directive lists as particularly suited weapons the MX, the modernization of Minuteman missiles with new, more reliable warheads and those cruise missiles and Pershings whose stationing in West Europe is envisaged in NATO's Brussels decisions. The United States thereby concedes for the first time what the socialist countries have been saying for a year now--namely, that the Brussels stipulations are dangerously impairing the military balance to the advantage of NATO. For what actually is at issue is not the closing of the arms gap but the fact that the Brussels missile decisions constitute an important cornerstone in the concept aimed at creating a decisive superiority for NATO--a concept Washington has concentrated on for several years and which President Carter has now enframed in an official strategy.

This allegedly new strategy has not come all of a sudden; rather one can speak of a program which combines the individual elements of an attempt which the Pentagon planners revert to time and again.

That this strategy will not pan out--the socialist countries will not allow NATO to achieve superiority--is quite another thing. But what is equally sure is that this new strategy will further stimulate the armament spiral and that it surely does not mitigate the threat of a nuclear war.

MUECKENBERGER MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE CP OFFICIAL

LD071752 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger today received Antonio Dias Lourenco, member of the Political Commission of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee and AVANTE director, for a friendly discussion. They had an exchange of views on the policies of both parties, on the international situation and on the struggle for peace, detente and social progress. Both sides emphasized the necessity to achieve through joint actions by all peace-loving forces concrete progress in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament in order to defend international detente against the attacks by aggressive imperialist circles. Of special importance is the cooperation between the communist parties.

Antonio Dias Lourenco welcomed the declaration by the Warsaw Pact member states of 15 May 1980 as well as the constructive proposals and realistic initiatives by the Soviet Union for the continuation of the process of detente. Erich Mueckenberger briefed his guest on the constructive contribution made by the GDR towards safeguarding and on the many initiatives by GDR workers as part of the preparations for the 10th SED Congress in April 1981. He confirmed the SED's unshakable solidarity with the struggle waged by the Portuguese Communist Party and by all democratic forces in Portugal.

HIGHER MILITARY COURT PASSES LIFE SENTENCE ON FRG 'SPY'

LD071648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1515 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--Today the Berlin higher military court sentenced FRG citizen Kurt Schuett to life imprisonment for espionage for the FRG secret service under especially serious circumstances, in accordance with Sections 98 and 110 of the Penal Code. Under the pseudonym of "Schmelz", Schuett was for many years a paid agent of the FRG Secret Service.

In order to carry out his serious subversive crimes against the GDR the agent was recruited, instructed and used by personnel of the secret service. Schuett, who was a member of such FRG organizations as the "Thuringian Ethnic Organization" and the so-called "Society for Human Rights", misused in his secret service work the transit agreement and the generous entry opportunities for FRG citizens into the GDR for espionage and for other serious subversive actions.

Thus, on the GDR transit routes Schuett spied assiduously on the security system along the GDR state border collected data on the transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin, and unscrupulously spied on numerous GDR citizens in whose personal details the FRG Secret Service was interested. Following instructions, Schuett collected a large amount of secret information, which particularly threatened the GDR's security interests.

It was established at the trial that the espionage activity by the agent Schuett was marked by a high degree of antisocial activity, and served the stepping up on the subversive machinations against the GDR by imperialist secret services. The VW Passat car with registration number E-KM 817, which was used in the crime, was confiscated.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT AFTER ECONOMIC TALKS

LD071904 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 7 Aug 80

["Communique--Economic Talks Hungary-Iraq"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 7 Aug (MTI)--The 6th session of the Hungarian-Iraqi Permanent Mixed Committee of Economic Cooperation took place on 3 to 6 August in Budapest. The negotiating delegations were led by the two copresidents of the mixed committee: Jozsef Marjai, vice-premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade of the Republic of Iraq, member of the Revolutionary Command Council.

The session reviewed the position of economic cooperation between the two countries. It was established with satisfaction that in the period 1977-79 the mutual trade increased t twofold in volume and its value came near to 300 million dollars last year. The Republic of Iraq has been ranking for many years among Hungary's important economic partners.

The committee copresidents signed a minutes about the outcome of their talks, outlining the measures they deemed necessary for a further expansion of economic cooperation. Favourable chances present themselves for Hungary to contribute to the economic development of Iraq, its industrialization, especially in the branches of oil industry, energy, transport, communication, education, food industry, agriculture and irrigation. The possibilities were studied how to increase the export of Iraqi goods to Hungary.

In the course of the mixed committee session a goods exchange protocol for the period 1980-81 was also signed, providing a further rapid increase of the trade.

Hasan 'Ali was received by Pal Lozonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, member of the Political Committee. He conducted conversations with Vilmos Saghy, minister of home trade; Istvan Soltesz, minister of foundry and machine building; Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture; and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

The Iraqi delegation left Hungary on Thursday.

Before departure Hasan 'Ali made a statement to an MTI correspondent and said:

We are highly appreciating the agreements we have signed in Budapest which lend expression to the readiness of the two countries to cooperate and dynamically to increase the economic, commercial, technical and scientific contacts between Hungary and Iraq. The 1st of January 1981 marks the beginning of a new plan period in either country and the just closed session provided a good opportunity for reviewing the particular areas in which Hungary could effectively contribute to the Iraqi program of development. Hungarian professional experts and companies have for some length of time assisted the Iraqi economy to develop in a good many branches, for instance by the drilling of oil wells, building of gas and oil tanks, expanding the energy network, establishing of education centres and building of a food industry, throughout with highly favourable experiences.

The Hungarians excel by their professional knowledge and accurate work and we shall continue to rely on their cooperation. We are counting with a further increase of Hungarian-Iraqi cooperation in the industry and agriculture, more particularly in the construction of an Iraqi irrigation network and not least in the training of Iraqi specialists.

We shall do our utmost to see that the points fixed in the minutes shall be carried into effect. We expect the concerned companies to come forward with as many definite propositions as possible and to sign business contracts. Our delegation returns home with the conviction that economic contacts between Hungary and Iraq will develop on a wider scale than ever before, said Hasan 'Ali in conclusion.

LOSONCZI BEGINS REGULAR ANNUAL VACATION

AU060932 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] MTI--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, has begun his regular annual vacation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETS 7 AUGUST

LD071906 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, August 7 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, reported about the latest session of the Hungarian-Iraqi Standing Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation. The Government accepted the report.

The government heard and approved a report on the official visit to Hungary of Jean Francois-Poncet, foreign minister of the Republic of France.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the defence operations against flood and inland water in the Tisza valley. It established that despite the well-organized protection work, the natural calamity had caused damages. The government expressed sincere recognition to state and other organs, which cooperated in a well-coordinated manner in the operations, for their devoted and disciplined work. Recognition should be accorded also to the inhabitants of the endangered regions for their exemplary and disciplined conduct. The government expressed special thanks for the resolve to help and selfless social assistance experienced throughout the country in various ways. Authorities concerned have been directed to assess the extent of damages and to help the afflicted.

The Council of Ministers established that despite unfavourable weather conditions, harvest operations had been launched and were progressing in a well-organized manner and at a satisfactory pace. Voluntary cooperation among counties, mutual assistance by agricultural establishments, and especially the assistance given to farms afflicted by flood and inland water, have greatly contributed to cutting losses. A good example of friendly cooperation is mutually advantageous cooperation with Slovak farms.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 2000 GMT on 7 August carries a report on the Council of Ministers session, adding at this point: "At its meeting the government today relieved of their posts the leaders and members of the Committee on Scientific Qualifications. This was done, with recognition of their services, because their appointment was due to expire at the end of this month. At the same time, the new officials and members of the committee were appointed with effect from 1 September."]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING FLOOD SITUATION

LD061807 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 6 August (MTI)--Despite rainless weather, the flood situation in Hungary did not ease to any appreciable measure. The water level of the triplex and duplex Koros rivers is subsiding at a very slow rate. Fortification work of the dam where it broke Monday evening is being carried on.

Otherwise the Koros is gradually receding except in the triplex section where the flood crested with 778 centimetres at Szarvas. Tisza crested with 738 cm at Tiszafuered and is swelling further down. The first cresting of the current flood have started Wednesday at Szeged.

Flood emergency state is being maintained along a combined river length of 1,841 kilometres. Thanks to powerful control measures and to the rainless weather, the ground-water covered area continued to dwindle. It extends now to 70,000 hectares of land, including 21,000 hectares of crops.

Rivers at Flood Crest

LD072308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] The levels of the Ketto and Koros and of the flood waters have now reached the same height. Thus water is now being channeled back into the rivers. As a result of this, there should be a lessening of the pressure of water on the Tarhos circular dikes. The construction of a second circular dam has begun at that village in Bekes County because the previous one had been weakened by the rising water. Water seepage has also damaged the Doboz circular dam.

Water is being moved from the Nosszufek canal into the Ketto and Koros, and three emergency reservoirs are also being drained and the water moved back into the Berettyo, Fekete Koros and the Ketto-Koros rivers. At the same time the flood waters moving down the Tisza have endangered resorts in the Szolnok region where, in the area protected by a circular dam, a third-degree flood alert has now been declared. The dike is being reinforced with sandbags and building materials. The water level at Szolnok is expected to reach its peak on Sunday or Monday and the level of the Tisza has now nearly reached the top section of the dike at a height of 821 cm. The river has now reached its peak level of 744 cm at Tiszafuered.

MIHALY KOROM ATTENDS STATE AWARD CEREMONY

LD061913 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 6 August (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic conferred awards of distinction upon the Hungarian experts who had contributed their share of work within the Intercosmos program to preparing the scientific program of the first common Soviet-Hungarian space flight. In appreciation of their merits six have been awarded the golden, eight the silver, two the bronze degree of Labour Order of Merit and one the Red Star Order of Merit.

Vice-President Rezso Trautmann of the Presidential Council handed over the distinctions Wednesday in the parliament building of Budapest. Present at the ceremony were: Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee; Mihaly Kornidesz and Sandor Racz, Central Committee department leaders, as well as Lenard Pal, General secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

FLOOD SITUATION REPORTED INPROVED IN VOIVODSHIPS

LD072008 Warsaw Dor[illegible]c Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Summary] Most of the swollen rivers have now returned to normal. The flood warning has been canceled in four more voivodships, but it is still in force in Gorzow and Zielona Gora Volvodships, as well as in some parishes of Bialystok Voivodship. In the voivodships of Plock, Szczecin, Siedlce, Wloclawek, Skierniewice, Elblag, Torun, Gdansk and Bydgoszcz, although the flood warning has been cancelled, the state of flood readiness continues because of the need to watch the antiflood embankments on the Vistula and Odra.

WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES MEET

LD072128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Meetings of conferences of workers' self-government are being held in many enterprises throughout the country. The main subject discussed is how to obtain better results at lower caost, and to manage things more efficiently in the remaining 5 months of this year. As a starting point, the discussions use businesslike assessments of results achieved in the first half of the year, critical and often self-critical analysis of the reasons behind the failure to make full use of the workforces' working time and enterprises' production capacities, failure on the part of some enterprises to meet their output and export targets, and exceeding production costs.

This analysis makes it possible to reveal a great number of opportunities within enterprises for more effective effort which can very often alleviate difficulties with supplies and problems with cooperation. Workers' self-government conferences meetings were held recently in the Szczecin industrial construction enterprise, in the aluminum works in Szczawina, and at the Jelenia Gora [name indistinct] enterprise.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH NIGERIA--Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--Elektrim, a Polish foreign trade company, has recently concluded a 34 million dollar contract with Nigeria on a complex electrification of 58 towns. The contract calls for Polish supplies of technical designs and hardware (transformers, cables, etc.), as well as installation works including technical supervision in the first stage of operation. The full execution of the project will take several years. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 7 Aug 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU RETURN FROM CRIMEA 4 AUGUST REPORTED

AU071453 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned on Monday night from the USSR, which he visited at the invitation of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and counsellor of the party secretary general and of the president of the republic.

On his arrival Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was met by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Nicolae Constantin, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Petre Danica, Gheorghe Dumitrache, Ion Stoian and Richard Winter.

Members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government and representatives of party-state bodies of Constanta County and municipality were present.

V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was offered flowers.

On his departure from Simferopol Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off with particular warmth by Viktor Sergeyevich Makarenko, Krymskiy Obkom first secretary, A.I. Blatov, counsellor of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and leaders of local party-state bodies.

SCINTEIA: CEAUSESCU-BREZHNEV TALKS REAFFIRM CLOSE TIES

AU071238 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Al Campeanu article: "A New and Important Contribution to Developing Comprehensive Romanian-Soviet Cooperation"]

[Text] The rich chronicle of relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and the USSR has acquired another important page. This in brief is the conclusion of the latest friendly meeting in Crimea between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Through its development, the new summit dialogue again highlighted the decisive role for continuously developing cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples devolving on talks between the two party-state leaders, which, through the wealth of subjects tackled and the agreements reached, have each time led to expanding and deepening cooperation in most diverse fields of mutual interest.

As is well known, by developing relations of cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with the neighboring ones, Romania attaches particular significance to strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, a consistent orientation included in the RCP program as well as in other party-state documents which is reflected in many concrete activities.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and the joint declaration signed at the highest level during Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Romania in 1976 represent a most appropriate framework for the increasingly upward course of the Romanian-Soviet relations. The fruitful basis of these relations are and will continue to be the principles of full equality of rights, national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely solidarity and mutual assistance--these are new principles whose implementation is designed to prove the superiority of relations between socialist countries, which are united by a common system, ideology, goals and aspirations.

Emphasizing this consistent principled orientation of Socialist Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "Our party and people highly assess the Romanian-Soviet relations. We wish these relations to continuously develop at all levels, to the benefit of socialist and communist construction in our countries and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, cooperation and peace throughout the world."

In the light of this major concern one should also view the latest Crimea meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and again highlighted the feelings of mutual esteem and regard between the Romanian and Soviet peoples as well as the durability of their traditional relations.

The dialogue occasioned a fruitful exchange of opinions on the current framework and prospects of Romanian-Soviet relations. As was again noted on this occasion, our cooperation is broad and comprehensive and is recording a positive evolution in the most diverse fields of social activity.

The talks highlighted new opportunities for continuously developing this fruitful cooperation. Proceeding from the high level of economic relations, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev drew up even greater prospects for cooperation in this field, a lasting material foundation for the overall cooperation between Romania and the USSR. It is known that the volume of goods exchanged has continuously increased from one 5-year plan to the next and that another increase of about 30 percent is envisaged for this year compared with last year. At the same time, various forms of cooperation, particularly modern ones with increased efficiency, are being continuously diversified. The long-term program concluded at the end of last year is of particular significance in this respect. Along the same lines one should mention a number of other agreements in specific fields of cooperation which create a good organizational framework for implementing agreements reached between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev and establish projects to be carried out in key branches for the continuous development of the national economies of the two countries.

Emphasizing the dynamism of our cooperation in material production, in accordance with the ever growing economic potential of the two countries and with the requirement to fully utilize their technological achievements, the latest dialogue stressed the need to intensify long-term cooperation in key fields of modern technology, such as energy, machine building, electrical engineering and other branches of mutual interest, something which can contribute to the continuous progress of the two economies.

Expanding and diversifying bilateral cooperation, Romania and the Soviet Union again stressed that they will act to deepen and develop cooperation within CEMA. In this respect, the fulfillment of long-term programs adopted by CEMA is designed to contribute to fully meeting the member countries' needs for fuel, raw materials and modern machines, equipment and technologies and drawing nearer to and equalizing the development levels of these countries, to the benefit of each member country's flourishing and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism.

The meeting also occasioned an exchange of views on the evolution of the current international situation and on a number of key problems facing modern mankind. Pointing out the significance of the documents adopted by the spring conference of the Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev express the determination of the two countries to continue the policy of detente and strengthen trust, a most important prerequisite in the current international situation, one that requires constructive efforts and resolute actions on behalf of all states and peoples to halt the aggravation of international relations and ensure peace and cooperation.

Life itself has validated the truth that an effective means to improve the international climate and strengthen trust is to develop contacts and talks among states, intensify their ties and cooperation in accordance with the requirements of peace coexistence and to unflinchingly observe each people's will to independently shape theirown destiny. Along these lines, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev stressed the determination of the two countries to militate to develop the political dialogue among nations with different social systems in order to support the right of all peoples to independent development, because, as is well known, the broad assertion of this right is a basic prerequisite for the destiny of peace.

The summit dialogue in Crimea pointed out: the very dangerous nature of the arms race and the urgent need for steady efforts to halt that race and to proceed to disarmament measures; the harmfulness of intensifying differences and conflicts and the requirement to equitably settle conflicts; and the importance of developing peaceful relations among countries and rejecting artificial barriers to those relations--these are essential requirements of the current evolution of international life.

Taking place only a few days after the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference, a historic event in the continent's political life, the Crimea meeting occasioned a fruitful exchange of opinions on the Madrid meeting next fall. In the opinion of the two countries, it is absolutely necessary to ensure the development of the meeting's proceedings in a constructive spirit and to concentrate efforts on drafting practical measures leading to strengthening security, cooperation and peace on the continent. Only thus will this meeting fulfill its task and only thus will it meet the aspirations of European peoples. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev stressed during their dialogue that great importance devolves on the participants in the meeting adopting a political decision to convene an all-European conference on military disengagement and disarmament. Such a decision would be in accordance with the ardent interests of all European peoples, as one cannot conceive of real and lasting security in Europe without effective measures for military disengagement and disarmament. The primary importance attached by Romania to questions of European security and to thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting was clearly expressed in the speech made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a few days ago and in the statement-appeal of the supreme forums of state power, which, through the measures proposed, drew up a vast action program the implementation of which would promote the vital interests of all European peoples.

The complex nature of the world economic situation was another subject on the agenda of the Crimea talks, with emphasis on the significance of the forthcoming UN General Assembly meeting devoted to a new economic order. Under present conditions when the world is faced with serious problems such as the economic crisis, energy and raw material shortages and financial troubles, the conclusion of this meeting with positive results and the adoption of practical measures to eliminate socioeconomic gaps and underdevelopment would obviously be in accordance with the interests of all mankind.

In its results, in conclusions drawn and in practical guidelines and measures drafted to continuously develop bilateral relations and resolve urgent problems of international life, this year's Crimea meeting is an outstanding instance of Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue and is a most important contribution to strengthening friendly cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the great cause of socialism, peace, detente and cooperation in the world.

EDITORIAL ON 35th ANNIVERSARY OF DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH USSR

AU0715 41 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Aug 80 p 5

[Editorial on the 35th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR: "Under the Sign of Fruitul Ties, in the Interest of Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] Today we mark the 35th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between our country and the USSR, a particularly important event in the chronicle of relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries. This political act became possible under conditions of building the new, free, democratic and independent Romania, following the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation of 23 August 1944, organized and led by the RCP.

As is well known, acting in the spirit of traditional friendship between the Romanian people and Soviet peoples and of militant solidarity, the Romanian communists, facing the difficult conditions of the underground period, carried out, from the very creation of the party, steady activity to establish relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation between Romania and the USSR, to strengthen friendship between the two peoples and to disseminate success attained by the first socialist country. As a result of the party's struggle, of pressures exerted by progressive forces and of the sentiments of the broad masses, the bourgeois rulers had to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1934. Nurturing strong antifascist feelings, the Romanian people firmly and resolutely condemned the country's entrance--as a result of the Hitlerite occupation and of the antipopular orientation of the military-fascist dictatorship government--into the war against the USSR. It is to the RCP's credit to have organized and led the struggle against the Nazi occupiers and the Antonescu dictatorship and to have cooperated with the broadest democratic and progressive forces, in order to remove Romania from the war and ensure its participation, alongside the Soviet Union and all forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, in the struggle to defeat Nazi Germany. The comradeship-in-arms of Romanian and Soviet soldiers and the blood jointly shed in the cause of the freedom of peoples have cemented forever the ties of friendship and solidarity between our peoples and countries.

Under the new conditions since 23 August 1944, when the working people led by the RCP took over power in Romania, those ties have continuously strengthened and developed. Based on common system, ideology and goals, the relations between our parties, countries and peoples--which have developed in the spirit of the first treaty of friendship cooperation and mutual assistance, renewed in 1970, as well as in the spirit of the declaration of continuously developing fraternal cooperation and friendship between the RCP and CPSU and between Romania and the USSR signed in 1976--have recorded permanent diversification and expansion in the most diverse fields.

Our party and state highly assess these relations of close cooperation. It is a consistent orientation, sanctioned in the documents of the party congresses and national conferences, in the RCP program and other party-state documents. In this respect, in the report presented to the 12th RCP Congress Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We attach primary importance to strengthening relations with neighboring socialist countries and are firmly determined to continue to do everything possible to expand relations of goodneighborliness, cooperation and solidarity with these countries. In this respect, I would like to mention the particular importance we attach to relations with our great neighbor the USSR and the CPSU." In his turn, referring to the Romanian-Soviet relations Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "We sincerely rejoice in the cooperation between our peoples and are firmly determined to further work to ensure the strengthening and flourishing of Soviet-Romanian friendship."

As is known, the decisive factor in the ever upward evolution of relations between our countries and peoples are the relations of comradely solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and CPSU. In this respect primary importance devolves on meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The recent friendly meeting in Crimea between the two party-state leaders represents, through its results, a new and significant page in the chronicle of close comprehensive Romanian-Soviet cooperation. This meeting opens up broad and fruitful prospects for such cooperation, to the mutual benefit of both countries and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace.

Both countries and peoples are obviously very satisfied with the fact that, by implementing agreements reached at the summit level, the ties of bilateral cooperation have recorded and are recording an ever upward course. Our economic cooperation proves to be particularly fruitful, something which ensures a powerful basis for the dynamic development of overall Romanian-Soviet relations, the USSR being Romania's main trade partner.

A characteristic feature of our economic cooperation is the increase in the share of certain advanced, modern, highly efficient forms of cooperation, as demonstrated by the joint construction of certain production units and projects on the territory of both countries. Along the line of fully utilizing the experience accumulated in socialist construction to the benefit of both countries, particular importance devolves on the long-term program," which sets the organizational framework and guidelines for developing production sharing and specialization in the next 10 years. On the basis of understandings reached, the share of production sharing and specialization in the most important fields--such as energy, machinebuilding, electronics, the chemical and petrochemical industry, computers and others--will increasingly grow in overall economic ties.

At the same time, Romanian-Soviet cooperation in science, culture, arts and education is expanding, something which contributes to better mutual understanding and to strengthening friendship between our countries and peoples.

Our two countries also cooperate at the international level and speak out to ensure international peace and security, to attain the historic requirement for disarmament, to halt the increase in tension and resume the policy of detente. As signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, they act to thoroughly prepare the Madrid all-European conference to be held this year and to attain security and broad cooperation between our continent's countries.

On the 35th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Romania and the USSR, Romania's communists and all Romanian people, reiterating full satisfaction at the fruitful development of Romanian-Soviet relations, extend warm congratulations to the Soviet peoples, wish them new achievements in building communism and express the conviction that the ties of close friendship between the two countries will increasingly develop in the future, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of solidarity and unity of socialist countries, peace and progress throughout the world.

ANDREI CABLES GROMYKO ON ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH USSR

AU051830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Aug (AGERPRES)--On the 35th anniversary of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the Soviet Union, congratulatory telegrams were exchanged between Stefan Andrei, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, and A. Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

VISIT BY OAU SECRETARY GENERAL REPORTED; DEPARTURE 7 AUGUST

AU071837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Aug (AGERPRES)--Edem Kodjo, secretary-general of the O.A.U., paid an official visit to Romania over July 28-August 7, 1980 at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

During the visit Edem Kodjo was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu. On the occasion, the guest was highly appreciative of the active support granted by Romania, by her president to the fight of the African peoples for national liberation, against imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, for the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty, for an independent economic and social development. The secretary-general of the O.A.U. underlined in this context the prestige enjoyed among the African peoples by the Romanian head of state, who carried on an intense activity in the service of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations, for the fulfillment of the [words indistinct] freedom, independence and progress of all peoples, of the major desiderata of mankind.

Highlighted were during the talks with the Romanian minister of foreign affairs the relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and the countries in that part of the world, the determination of the Romanian people and of the African peoples to strengthen even more their collaboration on an international plane.

The O.A.U. secretary-general also had talks at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation where analyzed were aspects of the diversification of the economic relations between Romania and the African countries.

The guest visited economic and cultural objectives of Bucharest and Constanta and Prahova counties.

On August 6, the O.A.U. secretary-general held a press conference attended by representatives of the Romanian press as well as by foreign correspondents accredited in Bucharest.

In the morning of August 7, the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity left Bucharest.

ANDREI RECEIVES UN DEVELOPMENT OFFICIAL DADZIE

AU071917 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Aug (AGERPRES)--On August 7, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received Kenneth Dadzie, UN director-general for development and international economic cooperation.

The sides exchanged views on the matters in the agenda of the UN special session of a new international economic order, and on the cooperation between Romania and the United Nations Organization.

Stefan Andrei gave a luncheon in honour of the guest.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FRG HELD IN BONN 5-8 AUGUST.

AU081040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 8 Aug (AGERPRES)--The fifth session of the joint commission of cooperation in scientific research and technological development between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany was held in Bonn over August 5-8.

Analysis was made of the stage of cooperation in the period elapsed since the previous session, new measures were set for a higher efficiency of cooperation and new cooperation objectives of mutual interest were covenanted.

The Romanian Chief delegate, Ion Teoreanu, vice-chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, was received by Hans-Hilger Haunchild, secretary of state at the Federal Ministry for Research and Technology. During the talks on the occasion, reference was made to the development of the technical-scientific relations between the two countries, and the joint will was reiterated to use all the existing possibilities for expanding and deepening their cooperation.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DEPUTY MINISTER STANCIU

AU071955 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] An exchange of friendly greetings took place in San Jose between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of the Republic of Costa Rica, when the Costa Rican head of state received Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Thanking the guest for the message conveyed, President Rodrigo Carazo Odio asked him to extend warm wishes for personal health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as feelings of solidarity and friendship to the Romanian people and wishes for success on the road of their development and prosperity.

During the talk that took place on this occasion the sides reiterated the commom desire to continue to act to develop comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, to the benefit of the Romanian and Costa Rican peoples, tied by aspirations for peace, independence and progress.

Pointing out the upward course of Romanian-Costa Rican relations, the sides expressed the common desire to expand and diversify trade exchanges and to develop economic cooperation, particularly in the aluminum industry, energy and other fields, in accordance with provisions included in the protocol signed during the proceedings of the joint Romanian-Costa Rican governmental commission.

Comrade Ion Stanciu also had a working meeting with members of the Costa Rican-Romanian friendship parliamentary group, which was attended by leaders of parliamentary factions and other personalities. Deputy (Andes Dobles), chairman of the group, and other deputies highly assessed Romanian-Costa Rican relations and stressed the role incumbent upon the legislatures of the two countries to expand bilateral relations.

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN MEETING--"Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee on 1 August received (Abdelhak Terrab), member of the Executive Bureau and of the Central Council, secretary for foreign relations of the National Union of Popular Forces [UNFP] of Morocco, who paid a friendship visit to Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee." Messages were exchanged on the occasion between the UNFP chairman and RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu. The sides exchanged views on the two parties' interests and activities and on prospects for developing their bilateral relations. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 80 p 5 AU]

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER HO TAM ARRIVES FOR TALKS, HOLIDAY

LD071624 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, today arrived on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport Ho Tam was welcomed by his host Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, together with his associates. Also present was Chang-chun Chu, DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia, together with embassy officials.

As well as holding official talks with Josip Vrhovec, which are to begin this evening, and meetings with other Yugoslav officials, Ho Tam will also spend a short time on holiday in Yugoslavia.

Arrival Statement

LD071956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Ho Tam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, who arrived today on a visit to Yugoslavia, made the following statement on his arrival in Belgrade:

"I have come to Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, as the special envoy of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

"I wish to express deep gratitude to the Yugoslav friends for the warm reception and welcome accorded to us and I take this opportunity to convey the friendly greetings of the Korean people to the Yugoslav people and the people of Belgrade.

"Although Korea and Yugoslavia are separated by continents, out two peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who have established firm ties of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, and for national and class liberation.

"On this occasion we wish to exchange views with the Yugoslav comrades on further strengthening and developing the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between Korea and Yugoslavia, and on (?a certain) number of questions of common interest, including the nonaligned movement. In view of the present complex situation in the world, the question of strengthening the nonaligned movement is especially important, and all countries which are members of this movement should hold high the banner of independence and nonalignment. Both our countries are firmly in the ranks of the nonaligned movement.

"The brotherly Yugoslav people continue to rally around the LCY and, respecting the wish expressed by Comrade Josip Broz Tito in his lifetime, now resolutely guard their independence, continue to strengthen the unity and solidarity of various nationalities, and powerfully carry on the socialist building based on self-management.

"We are very pleased that during this visit to your country we have another opportunity to see with our own eyes the Yugoslav people's struggle to build an independent and progressive Yugoslavia and we sincerely wish your people new successes in their future struggle.

"The Korean people, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, are marking a brilliant victory in the revolution and are building, implementing the idea [words indistinct] to an independent and peaceful (?reconstruction) of the country. A general campaign has now been undertaken on all fronts of socialist building in order to be able to greet the congress of the Korean Workers Party in October this year as a great celebration by the victors.

"The successes which the Korean and Yugoslav peoples are marking in the revolution and building under the banner of sovereignty, independence and socialism represent a contribution to the consolidation of the strength of all socialist and nonaligned countries. We are convinced that our visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to further (?development) and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and to the achievement of common aims in the nonaligned movement."

Talks With Vrhovec

LD072158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2004 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--The basic characteristic of today's talks between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK Ho Tam was the high level of identity of views on the questions under discussion. The two ministers exchanged views on the international situation and on the activity of the nonaligned movement designed to strengthen the original principles of nonalignment and to carry out the decisions of the conferences of the nonaligned countries held previously.

It is expected that tomorrow's talks, among other things, will pay special attention to further strengthening relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the DPRK.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST SECRETARY BERLINGUER PAYS VISIT

LD071810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Skofije--Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, today arrived in Yugoslavia on a working holiday. At the border crossing of Skofije, in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, the Italian guest was welcomed by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee, who wished him a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia.

KOSTIC, TURKISH FINANCE MINISTERS END TALKS

LD071736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 August (TANJUG)--Shipbuilding, mining and industry are some of the important fields in which Yugoslavia and Turkey will intensify cooperation and exchange technology and experience.

In a statement to TANJUG at the end of his 5-day visit to Yugoslavia, Turkish Finance Minister Ismet Sezgin stressed that traditionally good relations between the two Mediterranean and Balkan countries will continue to be maintained to the benefit of all-round economic relations between Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic, host to the Turkish finance minister, set out that the two delegations' successful talks are next year to lead to a volume of exchange of over 100 million dollars between the two countries.

The possibilities of the engagement of Yugoslav enterprises in the construction of an oil refinery in central Anatolia and cooperation in transport, finance and other fields, were also discussed during the Yugoslav-Turkish talks. The solving of the problems of the property of Turkish citizens in Yugoslavia and the property of Yugoslav citizens in Turkey was also discussed. The mixed commission's October session is expected to solve this question in a satisfactory manner, Petar Kostic said.

PRESS NOTES LACK OF OLYMPIC SPIRIT AT MOSCOW GAMES

AU071325 [Editorial Report] In continuously and extensively reporting and commenting on the 22nd Summer Olympic Games in Moscow, the Yugoslav daily and weekly press repeatedly criticizes the circumstances and incidents marring "the Olympic atmosphere and spirit."

In his 800-word report on one of the regular press conferences by Vladimir Popov, Soviet spokesman for the Olympic games, carried by Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 31 July, on page 18, correspondent Risto Bajalski points out that Moscow "views the rich harvest of Olympic and world records at the games as 'a neutralization' of the boycott actions" against the games. "To a certain extent this is true," he says, "but at the same time everyone here is aware of the fact that, as far as the achievements in sports are concerned, the boycott has considerably crippled the Moscow Olympic games."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 31 July, on page 11, carries a 700-word unattributed commentary entitled "Moscow Nights: Not Only Judges" in which it takes special exception to "the occurrences of scandalous decisions by judges in the boxing ring" where these judges continue without hindrance "to dispense injustice and determine semi-final and final contests" in this discipline. It refers in this connection to the injustice committed against boxers Perunovic of Yugoslavia and Mercado of Mexico. The same newspaper on 1 August, on page 10, in a 200-word report from Belgrade, scores "the incorrect behavior of the public" of the host country and refutes Vladimir Popov's claim that it is only foreign and not Soviet spectators who disturb athletes with their whistles and hissing. The opposite is true, BORBA says and cites the fact that television relays of the games clearly showed that, for instance, the Soviet public hissed the French and Polish athletes competing against the Soviet favorites precisely at the moment when they required the greatest effort in concentration. In a similar vein BORBA on 2 August says in an unattributed 200-word report from Moscow on page 11 that "it is obvious that Soviet athletes enjoy, to put it mildly, the benevolence of the judges" and in this connection cites the judges' decisions in favor of Soviet athletes Yuriy Vokov, Valeriy Podluzhnyy and Dainis Kula.

In his weekly column "The World This Week" in BORBA on 3 August, on page four, Vlado Teslic points out in his 200-word commentary "Moscow 1980" that at the Moscow Olympic games "it is the spirit of sports that should be placed on the stand of honor" whereas "all the Olympic and world records as well as the national greediness in this direction that has been apparent here and there in Moscow should be awarded only a consolation stand." He sees Zimbabwe's participation in the games and its first gold meal as being "objectively worth far more than all the gold medals won by one sports power or all the gold medals that another sports power could have won if it had not chosen to boycott the games."

Reviewing the final results of the games in an 850-word report from Moscow on page 10, BORBA on 4 August notes that the entire world is amazed at, but at the same time "somewhat suspicious" of the records set by GDR swimmers Barbara Kraus and Rita Reinisch.

In a similar final review of the games POLITIKA correspondent Zoran Popovic says in his 900-word report from Moscow, carried by that paper on 4 August on page 14, that "what has perhaps left a bitter aftertaste of the Moscow Olympic games is the nearly hysterical race for sports results at any price and for medals at any price," a race that shows "a tendency to use achievements in sports as evidence of the supremacy of an individual or a community over another indivual or community. When that happens, it is no longer sport," he says. He also believes that "something was wrong with the judging at all contests" at the games and points out that the judges' decision against Yugoslav boxer Perunovic was "criminal," that "the gold medal in combined exercises was literally wrested in a coarse and brutal manner from Romanian girl gymnast Nadia Comaneci before the eyes of the entire world" and that, for instance, in the basketball match between Yugoslavia and Brazil, "the judges represented a greater threat for the Yugoslav team than the opposing Brazilian team." According to Popovic, "it is impossible to avoid a painful feeling" that all these incidents in judging "are not accidental but that judging has become a factor that is very much taken into consideration in the aforementioned hysterical race for trophies."

Similar to the above POLITIKA article, Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1544 on 3 August also discusses this race for records at the Moscow Olympic games. In his 1,300-word commentary entitled "Olympic Deliberations: Too High a Price for Glory" on pages 18-19 Miroslav Radojcic asks: "What is the price of success today, where are the limits of records and where are the limits of mad ambitions?" He recalls the television pictures of "stiff and grim-faced women coaches and of girl athletes who are still little girls or little girl athletes who have not become girls. And nowhere are there any smiles to be seen except those artificial smiles during exercises or the permitted smiles on the way to the Olympic winners' stand," he says and comments: "All this has the effect of an undesirable but convincing negation of the Olympic spirit." According to him, this situation reflects "the distorted concepts of sport and the distorted ambitions of coaches that have turned," for instance, East German girl gymnast Maxi Gnauck at the age of 16 into "a new child wonder or midget monster." Who needs the medals won in this manner, he says, "who needs the record winners, both male and female, 'from incubators.'" And what is left for these winners after their gold medals but to eventually turn into coaches who "will raise even more perfect and even less joyful monstrous puppets?" Stressing that the Olympic games must not be turned into a forum for "patriotic demonstrations and national smothering," Radojcic says: "It is really ridiculous and sad to hear--as it was heard from the official spokesman of the games in Moscow--that the cosmonauts somewhere in the outer space have been angered by the failure of the Soviet basketball team." Radojcic's commentary is accompanied by a picture of six Soviet girl gymnasts on the winners' stand and a picture of two Soviet Salyut-37 cosmonauts.

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 2 August also turns its attention to "the victories at any price" in a 1,700-word report from Moscow by Zarko Susic on pages 14-15 of the VJESNIK weekly supplement SEDAM DANA [SEVEN DAYS]. Susic says that "the very skillful" efforts of press spokesman Vladimir Popov at his daily press conference to keep alive the topic of the noble Olympic principles and emphasize the worldwide aspects of the games "were in vain" considering that, despite a veritable flood of gold medals won by it, the host country failed to show "a sufficient amount of Olympic spirit," for instance, in the case of Romanian gymnast Nadia Comaneci against Soviet gymnast Yelena Davidova and make a generous gesture that would be appropriate for a country that cherishes its sports reputation more than its medals.

Commenting on the final results of the Moscow Olympic games in his 1,100-word report from Moscow in VJESNIK on 4 August, on page eight, Zarko Susic points out that "the counting of medals became meaningless since it had been known in advance that the host country would win the largest number of medals and that the major part of the remaining medals would be taken by the GDR athletes." According to him, "This monotony in the winning of medals has had a depressing effect" and has provided "many arguments in favor of the opponents of the Moscow games," enabling them, in combination with such incidents as that involving the judging against Romanian girl gymnast Comaneci, "to call the Moscow games 'an expanded Spartakiade.'" All in all, Susic concludes, "faultless and laudable organization" is not enough to make the Olympic games what they should be. What is needed instead is simply "the Olympic atmosphere."

Carrying this conclusion further, Zarko Susic says in his 700-word commentary entitled "Olympic Games: Enduring and Necessary" in VJESNIK on 5 August, on page two: "It is precisely the realization that the external image does not make the Olympic games Olympic that is the greatest gain of the Moscow games and their greatest success." He notes that the Moscow Olympic games were organized by the state whereas the next summer Olympic games will be organized by a city, Los Angeles, that is, by a community, as Coubertin, originator of the modern Olympic games, wanted them to be.

In a 700-word report from Moscow by Stane Trbovc Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 4 August, on page nine, notes "the crippled nature" of the Moscow games because of the boycott and calls attention to "the absence of the true Olympic spirit" and atmosphere from the Moscow games adding that the Moscow Olympic Village, too, lacked the customary gaiety and spontaneity. Trbovc further points out that the modern training methods for top athletes require a highly developed scientific approach and especially developed medical science, something that is out of reach for small and underdeveloped countries. But, he says, "it is a sad fact that to a great extent it is the socialist states, which otherwise place the main emphasis on man and on humaneness, that are even assuming the leadership in this approach" to sports.

VJESNIK DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU071948 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 80 p 2

[Djurdjica Kuntic article: "Yugoslavia and Its Neighbors: A Household Without Borrowed Flour"]

[Text] With their signatures on two economic documents, Yugoslavia and Albania have given fresh and significant impetus to mutual cooperation. According to the first document, the value of Yugoslav-Albanian trade until 1981 will amount to $135 million. The second agreement refers to the period until 1985 and amounts to $720 million.

In the past few years, Yugoslavia and Albania have been strengthening cooperation in many spheres: economy, culture, education, transportation and others. Although the volume of cooperation is limited and out of step with actual potential, it nevertheless indicates development of relations, meetings and agreements. It is confirmed by the visit of Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, to Tirana last year, and the recent visit of Nedin Hoxha, Albanian minister of foreign trade, to Yugoslavia. Along with mutual satisfaction with the agreement on economic relations, the exchange of ministerial visits, the first in the past 30 years, indicates that results cannot fail to appear if cooperation is accompanied by readiness to trust and understand. There are many common interests, but for a long time they have been far from the needs of the two neighbors; for the differences in many ideological, political and international questions between Yugoslavia and Albania are significant. However, it is an inalienable right of every nation to decide on the ways of its own development and Yugoslavia proceeds from the principle of respecting the equality, independence, territorial integrity, noninterference, mutual respect and equal cooperation in relations with Albania just as with other countries. There is no doubt that despite Albanian statements about a desire "to live in mutual good understanding with the Yugoslav peoples," the contradictions in practice have been very noticeable.

Without Credit

The contrasts between these principles and practical steps are at first difficult to explain, but the reason has to be sought in the specific traits of the development of Albanian internal and external affairs. It is well known that this policy rests on foundations of a very pronounced independence and very definite or rather limited international contacts only with those countries that "have good intentions towards Albania." Although Albania maintains diplomatic contacts with 82 countries, links are not particularly strong with any one of them. It is a matter of Albania's self-isolation, a peculiar wall against the world and against events in that world. The People's Socialist Republic of Albania does not participate in many international political gatherings and remains outside many processes in world politics. It does not participate in the CSCE either. It sharply attacks the blocs, but at the same time it rejects nonalignment. In this respect it sticks exclusively and consistently to its own positions.

In the postwar period, the Yugoslav southern neighbor first took the road of firm alliance. Albania was in alliance with the Soviet Union until 1968, when it formally broke with Moscow and left the Warsaw Pact. It made a new alliance with China, which lasted until 1977. From then on, Albania has proceeded with its own forces shouldering a heavy burden of poverty. However, the country is marching more easily now. The basic characteristic of 2.5 million-strong Albania is the development of industry and agriculture. It has no debt in economic exchanges with foreign countries. Credits are prohibited by the constitution, for it is pointed out in Albania, "You cannot run a household on borrowed flour." With considerable work sacrifices, the country succeeds in providing goods for export: chromium, electric power, tobacco, textiles, agricultural produce, cement...results in agriculture are also very noticeable. New areas have been brought under cultivation and Albania has been meeting its grain requirements for 3 years now, and it will soon cease to import some other agricultural produce which have so far been short in Albanian fields. The Yugoslav share in Albanian economic relations with foreign countries is significant, particularly if one bears in mind that Albania's total foreign trade amounts to not quite $600 million. We buy most of Albania's export goods. The Albanian side is interested in iron and steel products, chemical products, household appliances, television sets and so forth. Yugoslav-Albanian cooperation is the field of transportation is also developing. [paragraph continues]

Among other things, the construction of a railroad line between Titograd and Shkoder is planned to be completed in 1982. We also have cultural-educational and scientific cooperation, sports and so forth. The best confirmation are the contacts achieved between the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Fuller Perception of Cooperation

Such relations undoubtedly are a result of fuller perception of the value of good-neighborly cooperation. The keeper of the Otranto Straits, a door which many would like to knock on, recently in a very frank way confirmed its determination in the struggle for independence and autonomy. The daily ZERI I POPULLIT clearly pointed out that "if the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia is again at stake, the Albanians and the Yugoslavs will again fight against their common enemy as they did in the past."

The value of the good-neighborly policy and the determination to defend the right to one's independent internal development ensures each side new opportunities in cooperation with the peoples of the two states, opportunities to build bridges of friendship. Yugoslavia has always taken care to preserve them, although it sometimes required considerable diplomatic restraint in facing some forms of Albanian "ideological struggle of opinions." However, regardless of these differences, Yugoslavia in its policy toward its neighbors as well as toward other countries, consistently strives to develop and strengthen friendly cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

It is obvious that Yugoslavia's southern neighbor has reached a point of development at which new stimuli and evaluations are needed. The 16 ambassadors accredited in Tirana and the same number of Albanian ones abroad will have some more work to do, which will also be a general contribution to cooperation among the states in the Balkans, Europe and the world, despite all the differences and peculiarities of life. Those who know the Albanian situation interpret this as the internal development of a country which has reached a crossroads of a peculiar kind. Certain kinds of knowledge, products and raw materials cannot be provided at home. For the first time this year, for instance, Albanian students left for studies in Rome, Paris, Stockholm and Vienna. While many people speak and write about worthy beginnings of an Albanian opening, Albania's diplomat Murat Angoni recently stated at a session of the UN Economic Commission in Geneva that "the principle of relying on one's own forces, which is consistently implemented by the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, does not presuppose either any autarkic tendencies or any closing within oneself."

POLITIKA REPORTS INCREASED TRADE WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

AU071545 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 80 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] In the first 6 months of this year Yugoslavia increased its exports to and its imports from Arab countries by about 59 and 51 percent respectively, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The value of exports totalled $496 million and that of imports $770 million, and amounted to over 65 percent of Yugoslavia's total exports to, and about 60 percent of Yugoslavia's total imports from developing countries. Yugoslavia's most important trading partners among the Arab countries are Iraq, Egypt, Libya, Algeria and Sudan.

During that period Yugoslavia mainly exported to Arab countries electrical equipment, machines, road vehicles and tractors, iron and steel products, lumber and consumer goods. Oil imports amounted to about 90 percent of Yugoslavia's imports from Arab countries but Yugoslavia is also increasing its imports of various other products from Arab countries. Capital investment projects and long-term economic cooperation are assuming an increasingly important place in Yugoslav trade with Arab countries. The value of Yugoslavia's capital investment projects in Arab countries amounts of 75 percent of its total capital investment projects in developing countries. Most of these projects in Arab countries are being carried out in Iraq and Libya and more and more also in Algeria. Yugoslavia stands a very good chance to win contracts for construction of the Mosul Dam in Iraq, valued at over $1 billion, construction of a 1,000-kilometer railroad line in Libya, valued at about $1.2 billion, and construction of the (Makaren) Dam in Jordan, valued at $600 million.

SERBIAN SECRETARY MILIVOJEVIC DISCUSSES WHEAT SUPPLIES

AU072047 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 80 p 9

[J. Radovanovic report on interview with Slobodan Milivojevic, Serbian secretary for agriculture--place and date not given]

[Summary] The wheat harvest in Yugoslavia this year is estimated at 5.1 million tons. We asked Slobodan Milivojevic, Serbia's secretary for agriculture, about the prospects that this will meet domestic demand.

"These prospects are in fact nonexistent, Milivojevic says. With the traditional marketability of this production and with all the measures stimulating producers to bring their wheat to the market, we need 6 million tons. Anything less than that means unavoidable imports of bread grains for domestic consumption.

"Wheat surpluses, the secretary explains, exist only in Vojvodina. Croatia is at the borderline of meeting the consumption requirements, while all the other parts of the country are deficient in wheat. This even includes Serbia proper, a region which harvests more than one-fifth of the total production of the country."

More than 1 million tons of wheat have been harvested in Serbia proper, but less than the planned 200,000 tons plus have been purchased. Milivojevic says that one must wait for a few more months for a proper assessment. Wheat supply is expected to continue in this area and it is hoped that the prices, the bonus payments and the prompt settling of bills will have their effect. Serbia proper will nevertheless have to buy some wheat in Vojvodina and perhaps import some.

The wheat purchases are organized by the cooperatives, basic organizations of joint producers and grain milling organizations. This year again they are not showing enough interest in the purchases. "The question of responsibility for purchases must be intensified, just as some other questions, for instance concerning the work of private flour mills which in Serbia proper take an increasing share of the yield."

The competition to buy wheat has recently raised the price of wheat at the Novi Sad commodity exchange to 7 and 7.10 dinars a kilogram, Milivojevic says. This price, however, includes handling, transportation and drying costs. Grain milling organizations can pay such prices only at their own expense, for such costs will not be allowed to inflate the price of flour.

Talks have been held with representatives of Vojvodina on buying wheat there. The deliveries will be partly in wheat and partly in flour, for the milling industry in Vojvodina can process 1.4 million tons of wheat and wants to use its capacity.

"The problem, of course, also lies in the relations between wheat producers and the processing industry, Serbia's secretary for agriculture says in conclusion. In fact the problem is that there is as yet no real community of income interests on a long-term basis."

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA EXPORTS--The value of goods exported from Bosnia and Hercegovina during the first half of this year was up 32 percent over the same period last year, which is slightly better than the average for the country as a whole. Imports were up 25.4 percent. The result is that during this period exports paid for 63 percent of republic's imports--up 4 percent over the same period last year. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Jul 80 LD]

TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG OFFICIAL--Political consultations were held in Belgrade on 18 July between Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and (Paul Helminger), state secretary in the Foreign Ministry of Luxembourg. They discussed current international problems and particularly preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid. "Readiness was expressed on both sides to make further efforts for the best possible preparations for this significant international gathering." [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

NEW YORK BANK TALKS--New York, 19 Jul (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav delegation headed by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, after a visit to Washington stayed 2 days in New York and had talks with the representatives of leading U.S. banks and financial institutions. The talks concerned further development of cooperation and mutually beneficial links as part of wider efforts to strengthen the process of stabilization of the Yugoslav economy. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

SLOVENE SAWP OFFICIAL ELECTED--At the proposal of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, on 15 July members of the conference elected Drago Bencina as member of the Presidium and the Executive Committee of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference to replace Joze Steh who, because of new duties, will no longer be able to carry out the duties of member of the Executive Committee of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, but will remain a member of the Presidium. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

SOVIET JOURNALISTS VISIT--On 25 July Dr Vojislav Micovic, member of the Serbian Executive Council and republican secretary for information, received a group of 25 journalists and public workers from several Soviet republics who are on a study visit to Yugoslavia. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 80 p 2 AU]